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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/743,848	12/22/2003	Keith O. Cowan	030506 (BLL-0135)	9081
36192 7590 10/03/2008 CANTOR COLBURN LLP - AT&T 20 Church Street 22nd Floor Hartford, CT 06103			EXAMINER PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R	
			ART UNIT 2165	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 10/03/2008	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/743,848	Applicant(s) COWAN ET AL.	
	Examiner Christyann RF Pulliam	Art Unit 2165	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 June 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,5-12,14-16,18,19 and 22-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,5-12,14-16,18,19 and 22-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>5/12/2008</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Claim 1-3, 5-12, 14-16, 18-19, 22-25 are pending as amended June 20, 2008.

Claims 1, 5, 7, 14, 18, 22 are currently amended. Claims 2-3, 8, 10-11, 15-16, 23-25 are previously presented. Claims 6, 9, 12, and 19 are original. Claims 4, 13, 17, and 20-21 are canceled.

2. An Information Disclosure Statement was filed May 12, 2008 with documents that this Examiner already cited to Applicant. Therefore, they were already considered.

3. New grounds of rejection based on the amendments are provided below.
Therefore, this action is FINAL.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-4, 6-10, 12-17, 19-20 and 22-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Knight et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,721,748 (hereinafter Knight), in

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view of Pea et al., U.S. PGPub. No. 2004/0125133 (hereinafter Pea) and Lynn et al., U.S. Patent No. 7,260,564 (hereinafter Lynn).

As for Claims 1 and 14, Knight teaches:

allowing a consumer to join a community (See e.g. Knight - subscribers – col. 5, lines 9-14);

monitoring access to content by members of the community (See e.g. Knight - col. 6, lines 48-53)...

determining a community interest in the content in response to members of the community accessing the content (See e.g. Knight - col. 6, lines 48-58); and

automatically distributing the content to the consumer over the distribution network in response to the community interest (See e.g. Knight - col. 6, lines 32-38).

Knight does not expressly call its network a grid computing network. However, Pea teaches the monitoring being performed by a grid computing platform implemented by a plurality of geographically dispersed network elements, the grid computing platform executing a grid application to control resources within a distribution network (See e.g. Pea - paragraphs [0061] and [0095-0109]).

Knight teaches delivery of based on the community the consumer joined and the community interest in the content (See e.g. Knight – Abstract and col. 6, lines 32-60).

Knight does not expressly call its digital content broadcast television. However, Lynn teaches storing the broadcast television programming on a consumer digital video

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recorder accessible over a consumer network in communication with the distribution network without the consumer initiating the storing (See e.g. Lynn – Abstract – proactively harvesting video content, collected and maintained, Figure 1, col. 4, lines 45-58, col. 7, lines 17-40 – broadcast TV and set-top boxes, col. 8, lines 64-67 - guide has categories for interest, col. 9, lines 20-27, col. 10, lines 58-67).

Knight and Pea are from the analogous art of content distribution. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made having the teachings of Knight and Pea to have combined Knight and Pea. The motivation to combine Knight and Pea is improve access to content in a networked user community. Pea adds details about the video creation and grid networking for distribution to the system of Knight. Both deal with authoring, sharing and distributing content to users. Both track interaction profiles and user communities. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have combined Knight and Pea.

Knight and Lynn are from the analogous art of personalized content distribution. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made having the teachings of Knight and Lynn to have combined Knight and Lynn. The motivation to combine Knight and Lynn is improve access to personalized content in a networked user community. Lynn adds the storage devices of a set top box, DVD, and VCR to the community content distribution system of Knight. Knight automates the discovery of content of interest and Lynn also automates the discovery of video. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have combined Knight and Lynn.

As for Claim 7, Knight teaches:

A system for distributing content to consumers, the system comprising:

a network element receiving a request from a consumer to join a community (See e.g. Knight - subscribers – col. 5, lines 9-14);

a database coupled to the network element maintaining records of one or more communities associated with the consumer (See e.g. Knight – col. 6, lines 53-60);

a consumer network in communication with the network element (See e.g. Knight – col. 6, lines 53-60 and Figure 2);

the network element monitoring access to content by members of the community (See e.g. Knight - col. 6, lines 48-53);

the network element determining a community interest in the content in response to members of the community accessing the content (See e.g. Knight - col. 6, lines 48-58); and

the network element automatically distributing the content to the consumer network in response to the community interest (See e.g. Knight - col. 6, lines 32-38).

Knight does not expressly call its network a grid computing network. However, Pea teaches the network element being part of a grid computing platform implemented by a plurality of geographically dispersed network elements, the grid computing platform executing a grid application to control resources within a distribution network (See e.g. Pea - paragraphs [0061] and [0095-0109]).

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Knight teaches delivery of content based on the community the consumer joined and the community interest in the content (See e.g. Knight – Abstract and col. 6, lines 32-60). Knight does not expressly call its digital content broadcast television. However, Lynn teaches the network element automatically distributing the content to the consumer network in response to the community interest, the consumer network storing the broadcast television programming on a consumer digital video recorder accessible over the consumer network without the consumer initiating the storing (See e.g. Lynn – Abstract – proactively harvesting video content, collected and maintained, Figure 1, col. 4, lines 45-58, col. 7, lines 17-40 – broadcast TV and set-top boxes, col. 8, lines 64-67 - guide has categories for interest, col. 9, lines 20-27, col. 10, lines 58-67).

Knight and Pea are from the analogous art of content distribution. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made having the teachings of Knight and Pea to have combined Knight and Pea. The motivation to combine Knight and Pea is improve access to content in a networked user community. Pea adds details about the video creation and grid networking for distribution to the system of Knight. Both deal with authoring, sharing and distributing content to users. Both track interaction profiles and user communities.

Knight and Lynn are from the analogous art of personalized content distribution. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made having the teachings of Knight and Lynn to have combined Knight and Lynn. The motivation to combine Knight and Lynn is improve access to personalized content in a networked user community. Lynn adds the storage devices of a set top box, DVD,

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and VCR to the community content distribution system of Knight. Knight automates the discovery of content of interest and Lynn also automates the discovery of video. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have combined Knight and Lynn.

As for Claims 2, 8, and 15, Knight as modified teaches the parent Claims of 1, 7, and 14. Knight also teaches wherein: the community interest is determined based on a percentage of members in the community that have accessed the content (See e.g. Knight - col. 6, lines 38-53, col. 7, lines 14-18 Fig 3D hot list, and Claim 2).

As for Claims 3, 9, and 16, Knight as modified teaches the parent Claims of 1-2, 7-8, and 14-15. Knight also teaches the community interest is compared to a reference to initiate the automatically distributing (See e.g. Knight - col. 6, lines 33-67).

As for Claim 10, Knight as modified teaches the parent Claim 7. Knight also teaches wherein: the automatically distributing includes storing the content on a consumer storage device associated with the consumer (See e.g. Knight - col. 6, lines 33-37 and lines 53-67).

As for Claims 6, 12, and 19, Knight as modified teaches the parent Claims of 1, 7, and 14. Knight also teaches wherein: the automatically distributing the content is

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dependent on a consumer preference to receive automatically distributed content (See e.g. Knight - col. 23, lines 49-67).

As for Claim 23, Knight as modified teaches the parent Claim 7. Knight also teaches a plurality of network elements including... consumer storage devices and network storage devices (See e.g. Knight – col. 6, lines 53-60, col. 22, lines 58-67 and col. 23, lines 53-60). Knight does not expressly teach set-top boxes. However, Lynn teaches set-top boxes (See e.g. – Lynn – col. 7, lines 19-40).

As for Claim 24, Knight as modified teaches the parent Claim 1. Knight also teaches wherein the grid computing platform determines when to store a video program in response to customer preference and customer viewing habits (See e.g. Knight – col. 6, lines 31-52 and col. 7, lines 5-18).

As for Claim 25, Knight as modified teaches the parent Claim 1 and 24. Knight also teaches wherein the grid computing platform determines where to store the video program across a plurality of network elements, including storing the video program on a consumer storage device (See e.g. Knight – col. 6, lines 53-60, col. 22, lines 58-67 and col. 23, lines 53-60).

As for Claim 22, Knight teaches:

A controller for controlling distribution of content, the controller comprising:

a processor ..., the processor executing processing including:

receiving input from a consumer to join a community (See e.g. Knight - subscribers – col. 5, lines 9-14),

receiving content having a community interest in the content in response to members of the community accessing the content (See e.g. Knight - col. 6, lines 38-53, col. 7, lines 14-18, Fig 3D hot list, and Claim 2); and

notifying the consumer that the content is available (See e.g. Knight - col. 26, lines 23-26- alerted and col. 23, lines 49-67) ... the notifying based on the community the consumer joined and the community interest in the content (See e.g. Knight – Abstract and col. 6, lines 32-60).

Knight does not expressly call its network a grid computing network. However, Pea teaches a processor executing a grid application as part of a grid computing platform implemented by a plurality of geographically dispersed network elements, the grid computing platform executing a grid application to control resources within a distribution network (See e.g. Pea - paragraphs [0061] and [0095-0109])..

Knight does not expressly call its digital content broadcast television. However, Lynn teaches the content being broadcast television programming (See e.g. Lynn – Abstract – proactively harvesting video content, collected and maintained, Figure 1, col. col. 4, lines 45-58, col. 7, lines 17-40 – broadcast TV and set-top boxes). Lynn also

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teaches for storage on a storage device accessible over a consumer network in communication with the distribution network (See e.g. Lynn – Abstract – proactively harvesting video content, collected and maintained, Figure 1, col. 4, lines 45-58, col. 7, lines 17-40 – broadcast TV and set-top boxes, col. 8, lines 64-67 - guide has categories for interest, col. 9, lines 20-27, col. 10, lines 58-67).

Knight and Pea are from the analogous art of content distribution. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made having the teachings of Knight and Pea to have combined Knight and Pea. The motivation to combine Knight and Pea is improve access to content in a networked user community. Pea adds details about the video creation and grid networking for distribution to the system of Knight. Both deal with authoring, sharing and distributing content to users. Both track interaction profiles and user communities.

Knight and Lynn are from the analogous art of personalized content distribution. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made having the teachings of Knight and Lynn to have combined Knight and Lynn. The motivation to combine Knight and Lynn is improve access to personalized content in a networked user community. Lynn adds the storage devices of a set top box, DVD, and VCR to the community content distribution system of Knight. Knight automates the discovery of content of interest and Lynn also automates the discovery of video. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have combined Knight and Lynn.

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6. Claims 5, 11, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Knight as modified by Pea and Lynn above, and further in view of Levinson, U.S. Patent No. 5,404,505 (hereinafter Levinson).

As for Claims 5, 11, and 18, Knight as modified teaches the parent Claims of 1, 7, 10, and 14. Knight also teaches further comprising:

notifying the consumer that the content is available on the consumer storage device (See e.g. Knight - col. 26, lines 23-26- alerted and col. 23, lines 49-67).

Knight considers subscription fees (See e.g. Knight - col. 28, lines 23-34) and charging for the use of features (See e.g. Knight - col. 18, lines 42-45) but does not expressly teach billing a customer based on the content they view. However, Levinson teaches billing the consumer upon the consumer accessing the content on the consumer storage device (See e.g. Levinson – col. 4, lines 26-30).

The motivation to combine Knight and Pea and Lynn is explained above with Claim 1. Knight and Levinson are from the providing content to subscribers. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made having the teachings of Knight and Levinson to have combined Knight and Levinson. The motivation to combine Knight and Levinson comes from common practice of charging consumers for a service. Knight has subscription fees (See e.g. Knight - col. 28, lines 23-34) and charging for the use of features (See e.g. Knight - col. 18, lines 42-45). Levinson provides a common enhancement to that billing system that links the charge to the content item accessed.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent No. 6,813,775 (Finseth et al.) teaches user and group preferences used to provide personalized content guides and channel content.

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

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TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christyann RF Pulliam whose telephone number is (571)270-1007. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9 am-6 pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christian Chace can be reached on 571-272-4190. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/C. R. P./
Examiner, Art Unit 2165
September 26, 2008

/Christian P. Chace/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2165